THE

# NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1795. [N° 1756.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

## Nathan B. Miller

Has for SALE,

French Brandy, by the Pipe or Quarter-Cask,

Zante Currants—by the Cask,

Boston Chocolate (Welch's, No. 2) by the Box.

*Newport, Dec. 8, 1795.*

## Thomas Green and Son,

Have just imported, a large Assortment of

English and India Goods,

Which are now Opened for Sale,

By Wholesale and Retail,

As low, or lower, than can be purchased in the State.

*Newport, December 7, 1795.*

For CHARLESTON (S. Carolina)

A SNOW and SLOOP, that have good Accommodations, and will sail in about Three Weeks.——For Freight or Passage, apply to

CHARLES LASSALLE.

*Newport, Dec. 7, 1795.*

FOR SALE,

If applied for during the present Week, or the next,

SEVERAL Thousand Feet of OARS, well seasoned PINE BOARDS, and PLANK; Ten per Cent. cheaper than at the Lumber Yards.

ALSO, on the lowest Wholesale Terms,

SEA COAL, per Chaldron, or Bushel.

HOLLOW WARE, per Ton, Cwt. or by the single Piece.

A new MAINSAIL, for a Sloop of 20 or 25 Tons; and a few Tons of the best HAY.——Inquire of the Printer of this Paper.

*Newport, Dec 7, 1795.*

## Gibbs & Channing

Have for Sale by the Quantity, for Cash, or on approved Notes negotiable at the Bank of Rhode-Island,

Petersburg best clean Hemp,

Cables, Cordage and Boltrope, of all Dimensions,

Bar Iron assorted,

Russia and Ravens Duck,

Ticklenburgh and Oznabrige,

Molasses of a superior Quality for Retailers,

Jamaica Sugars, and Coffee by the Hogshead, Tierce or Barrel,

New England Rum,

First Inspection Tobacco,

Coarse and fine Salt.

CASH, or any of the above Goods, for bright and clean FLAX-SEED.

*Newport, November 2, 1795.*

## Stephen Pierce,

*HAS FOR SALE,*

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT, and about one Ton of LIGNUMVITÆ.

## We the Subscribers being, by the

Town-Council of New-Shoreham, in the County of Newport, and State of Rhode Island, appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of JOHN LITTLEFIELD, Esq; late of New-Shoreham, deceased, represented Insolvent; and Six Months being allowed for that Purpose: We hereby give Notice, that we shall attend at our respective Houses for that Purpose; and all Claims, not supported by proper Vouchers, will not be allowed.

RAY SANDS, } *Commissioners.*
EDWARD SANDS, }

*New-Shoreham, November 27, 1795.*

All Persons indebted to said Estate, are hereby called upon to make immediate Payment, to

W LITTLEFIELD, } *Administrators,*
JOHN SANDS, }

## *European Intelligence.*

DUBLIN (Ireland) September 1.

YESTERDAY the trial of Messrs. O'Connor and Griffin, charged with high treason, in imagining and compassing the death of the king, and in adhering to the king's enemies, by inviting men to assist the French in case of an invasion, came before Mr. Justice Finucane, and Baron George.

The attorney general stated the case for the crown, and then called a soldier, named Hogan, belonging to the Mayo militia, to prove the overt acts. He swore that O'Connor had, in the [illegible] with the assent of Griffin, invited him to assist the French republic in case of an invasion. This man underwent a long cross examination by Mr. M'Nally.

Capt. Burke, and Mr. Aylmer, a justice of the peace, were then called to corroborate some of the facts sworn by Hogan.

Mr. M'Nally stated the case for the prisoner, in which he entered fully into the law of high treason in Ireland, and compared it with the existing law of Ireland; and urged to shew, that the offence charged upon the prisoner, if truly charged, was not within the statute of treason, but was an offence against the Whiteboy act.

The prisoner called two witnesses to character.

Mr. Ridway, on the part of the prisoner, spoke to evidence at large, and was replied to by Mr. Barrington.

The jury, after having received their charge from the judges, retired for two hours, and then brought in both prisoners guilty.

The unfortunate O'Conner, after receiving sentence, addressed the court in a speech of considerable length, in which he particularly explained the meaning and intent of the pursuits of those deluded people styled Defenders. He was extremely pointed in his censures on the abuses of governments, and concluded by observing, that ere the sun would be rotted from his bones, the iniquitous oppressors of the people would be brought to condign punishment; and that the system of corruption and intrigue, which now debased and vilified the natural genius of the Irish, would be speedily laid prostrate with the dust. By no entreaties could he be persuaded to discover any of his inebriated accomplices; and he seems desirous of launching into eternity a martyr to the cause upon which he first set out.

The trial of four other defenders was put off till next assizes.

LONDON, September 8.

*TELEGRAPH.*

In a former paper we stated, that a conversation had actually taken place across the channel, between Donaghadee and Portpatrick by means of this instrument. We are now enabled to state further particulars; two gentlemen (Messrs. Edworthy) of the county Longford have been for some time past making experiments in different positions in that country, and they succeeded so well as to induce them to undertake the journey to Donaghadee, where the channel between Britain and Ireland is the narrowest, being about 18 Irish miles across. They brought down their machinery with them, and having erected one on each side, they conversed with each other on Monday evening last, the weather being tolerably clear. The conversation that passed was as follows: The gentleman on this side said, "I see you, being white, distinctly." The other replied, "I see you; I wish yours was white also." (The machine on this side being black.) The gentleman on this side then asked, "What o'clock is it?" and was answered "six." He then said," I will shew lights at nine o'clock, do you attend." He was answered, "I will attend, but I have only one light." They then made signals of good night, and the communication ended.

The machine consists of a triangle, with two long sides and a short one, suspended in the air vertically; it turns on a pivot; and it is capable of being put into eight different positions, very distinct from each other. These positions represent eight of the common numerical figures: and those figures, according to their position, denoted certain words and sentences, according to a preconcerted dictionary or vocabulary, alphabetically, as well as numerically arranged. We believe, this machine is on a principle totally different from the French.

September 10.

*Extract of a letter from Dublin, September 7.*

"This day O'Conner was executed at Naas pursuant to his sentence. He persisted with firmness in his principles to the last moments of his life, insomuch that the Roman Catholic Clergymen who attended him refused to countersign his passport to the other world by absolution! He was then hanged and disemboweled, and afterwards beheaded and quartered in the usual way. A strong military force, and a numerous assemblage of the gentlemen in the counties of Kildare and Dublin, with all their servants, well armed, attended to preserve order and maintain the execution of the law. A body of 500 cavalry, and a suitable force of infantry, attended to prevent disturbance.."

It is amusing to observe how the language of courts and court journals varies with circumstances. In the Prussian Journals, Louis XVIII. who, when only Monsieur, was mentioned with the utmost respect; now that he is become king, is very bluntly styled—*The Pretender!* The following article is translated from the Berlin Gazette of the 15th, published *avec approbation et privilege du roy.*

"The duke of Bourbon, who has received orders from *the Pretender* to repair by the way of Hamburgh to La Vendee, passed through this city on the 2d inst.—He remained here one day."

As the avowed object of the present *most glorious* war is the restoration of the old monarchy of France, it may perhaps, afford our readers some amusement to call to their recollection the following passage in the celebrated proclamation published in 1778 by the Earl of Carlisle, Sir H. Clinton, W. Eden, and George Johnstone, Esqrs. Commissioners appointed by his Majesty for "quieting the disorders in America."—In this proclamation, after recommending to the Americans a union with England rather than with their ally, the Commissioners say,—"You will judge whether such an union with Great-Britain will be preferable to the alliance of the French monarchy, *which ever has been, and in its constitution ever must be, an enemy to all Freedom of Laws and Religion.* In these expressions we wish to preserve the respect that is due to the persons of Princes, without being the dupes of their policy; and we must, without disputing the greatness or the goodness of his most Christian Majesty, still insist, that the policy of France on the present occasion, has been *insidious, and not more hostile to Great-Britain, than in its tendency pernicious to the people of America*; however it may be flattering to the *ambition* of some, and favourable to the *private interest* of others."—And yet strange inconsistency! Such a monarchy, at enmity with freedom, with laws, and religion, we are now labouring to restore!

The Count d'Artois conceived himself insulted at receiving so small a sum from our government as 10,000*l.* M. de Puisaye, he observed, having received double its amount on embarking in the memorable expedition to Quiberon. His royal highness, however, was prudently advised to *pocket the affront.*

If the old law of Queen Elizabeth was enforced, the country would acquire 50,000*l.* per week, unless the people became more religious than they are at present.—The law was this:—"That every person should go to divine service, upon Sundays and Holydays, or else pay 12*d* each to the poor."

To repair the deficiency of currency in the city of Rome, his Holiness has given up the greatest part of the gold and silver in the Apostolic Palace, which is sent to the mint to be coined into money.

The Stadtholder falling a sleep at the Ball, and at the Play-house, proves that, though his right to some of the titles of his pregenitors may be questioned, he has an indisputable claim to the title of *Serene* Highness.

In an advertisement, addressed to a Young Lady who has eloped, she is *most earnestly* requested to return to her most disconsolate Parents; but is added, that if she does not choose to come herself, she is most particularly desired to send the Key of the *Tea-chest.*

Saturday morning arrived at the Spanish ambassador's hotel, Don Joseph-Charles-Antonio, Marquis de las Casas, the new minister plenipotentiary from Madrid.

CHARLESTON (*S. C.*) Nov. 20.

By a gentleman who left the town of St. Domingo in the sloop Eagle, Capt. Codman, which foundered as mentioned in our paper of yesterday, we learn that the peace between France and Spain had been proclaimed there, and that the cession of that place to the French gave great uneasiness to the inhabitants, particularly to the priests, who were in general preparing to remove to the Havannah. Santa Clara, a marble saint of high reputation, who had resided a long time in one of the churches, disappeared the night after the proclamation, and it was believed by the people that she had walked off in disgust at the conduct of their government. Many other saints were reported and believed to be continually in tears on the same account. The nuns had received orders from their principals to destroy the beautiful and valuable gardens appertaining to their convents; and these orders were executed with pious alacrity and indignation. There was hardly a Spaniard, who did not seem to sacrifice every thing but life, rather than not leave the place before it shall be given up to the French.

ALBANY, November 27.

We hasten to communicate the following interesting letter, from Major De Zeng, to his friend in this city.

Little Falls, Nov. 21, 1795.

Dear Sir,

ON the 17th instant, I had the pleasure of passing through the Lock and Canal at this place: Several hundred anxious spectators were present, (although it was a rainy day) On this interesting and pleasing occasion we embarked, 25 in number, including Mr. Weston, the chief engineer, on board of a boat, calculated to carry ten tons burthen, at the lower lock, and had eight tons of merchandize on board, the property of Mr. John Porteous; we attended three locks, and then gave three hearty cheers and were answered by the gratified spectators; then sailed along the new canal, opposite to Mr. Porteous' house, and gave three more cheers; from whence we continued our course through the grand Lock into the Mohawk-river, above the falls, and then returned to Mr. Porteous house to partakes of an excellent dinner. I am happy to add, that the workmanship, for strength and goodness, appears equal to any I have seen in Europe; and as this is the first work of the kind completed in this western world, the adventurers have every encouragement to persevere in this glorious enterprise, as their revenue must increase with the increase of the population of the country, altho' the expences have been great.

Loaded boats of various sizes have been passing and repassing for these three days past; and it will be of great utility before winter sets in. Boats will probably pass through the whole canal in about twenty minutes, after some small additional improvements are made to the embankments, which cannot well be done at this late season of the year.

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*From the* FRENCH AMERICAN GAZETTE, *published at New York.*

## MEDICAL OBSERVATIONS.

THE inhabitants of New-York, as juſtly alarmed as the Philadelphians were two years ago, at the havoc of diſeaſe, few, if not with a jealous, at leaſt with a ſurmiſing eye, a Frenchman dwelling often under the ſame roof with himſelf, enjoy the pureſt health, whilſt he fell, as it were ſtruck, with a thunder-bolt, without being able to experience any relief from medical ſkill; we, ourſelves, ſurprized at this ſingularity, have ſcrutinized into the wonderful ſecrets of nature, as far as can be allowed to an human, and of courſe a weak eye; and we attribute the difference owing to the manner of living cuſtomary to both nations, and their treating themſelves.

The more we examine the modes of living, of an American and Frenchman, whether indiſpoſed or in good health, the more we perſiſt in our ſyſtem, and in the idea that the American cannot totally preſerve himſelf free over this raging fever, which commonly breaks out in hot weather, but by following another regimen directly oppoſite to that which he has till now uſed.

Although the American ſeems commonly to enjoy the beſt health, though his high colour announces the ſtrongeſt conſtitution, yet we are much inclined to think, that he would not run ſo many riſks in the ſummer time, were he to live more ſoberly during the other ſeaſons; were he to live upon more wholeſome food; were he leſs fond of ſtrong liquors, tea, and green fruits; and would he make a frequent uſe of baths and lotions, which are as wholeſome for the inteſtines, as neceſſary for exterior cleanlineſs.

We will not follow the Americans thro' the paths of private life; but we ſhall ſay that in general, temperance is not obſervable among them, nor that moderation of which the French daily reap the advantage: the latter reliſh Burgundy and old Bourdeaux wine, and ſeldom allow themſelves to drink ſpirituous liquors; while the former diſapprove of claret as too weak, and prefer Madeira, ſherry, port, rum, and gin, which muſt of courſe inflame and throw the blood into a fermentation. Notwithſtanding this, we ſee Americans who ſay they have been adviſed to uſe them, eſpecially during the diſorder, in order to give tone to the ſtomach.

The French never drink any tea, unleſs they feel their ſtomach uneaſy. In the morning and in the evening, the Americans ſeems to ſwim in tea, which is ſo ſtrong, that an Engliſh tea pot would make as many as twenty, according to the French faſhion. Should what has been ſaid by ſkilful and learned doctors be true, that tea is one of the moſt corroſive vegetables, the juice or eſſence of it muſt of courſe make a ſlow but ſtrong impreſſion on the blood. It is likewiſe cuſtomary to eat, with their tea heavy cakes of all kinds, and toaſts which are not reckoned to be good, unleſs they are thickly covered with butter, which increaſes the billious mals of humour.

We ſhall not repeat the obſervations which we have heretofore made, upon the averſeneſs the Americans have for ſoup and reſtorative broths; on their eating their meat running with blood, with ſcarcely any bread, and plenty of heavy potatoes, the only vegetables which are ſeen on their table; whilſt the French always give the preference to vegetables, and eſpecially to thoſe which are light and wholeſome. But we cannot help obſerving, that in the months of May, June, July, the ſtreets and markets were ſeen in the morning furniſhed with an immenſe quantity of fruits, the moſt part of which were either green or unripe. In the evening all thoſe fruits have diſappeared, and have been eaten; hence, bloody fluxes, dyſenteries, and bad chyles, which ſuch unwholeſome food muſt undoubtedly produce.

As to baths, baths of cleanneſs, injections, &c. there are very few French, in the leaſt careful of their health, who do not make uſe of them.

The Americans, far from purſuing thoſe uſeful and wholeſome tokens, look upon them as ridiculous and unbecoming.

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It is to be regretted, that the burden of this great public convenience ſhould be borne by a few individuals, as there is room for believing that a ſuitable rate per cent. will not be realized, for the great advance, pains and trouble, to which the proprietors have been ſubjected.

### NEW-YORK, December 5.

A letter from the Preſident of the Weſtern Canal Company mentions that the ſum of 33l. 3s. 3d. had been already received for the toll at the Little Falls, between the 17th and 25th of November laſt—This muſt be pleaſing information to the ſtockholders. It is ſuppoſed, that the receipts from the ſame ſource the enſuing year, will amount to 2000l. and upwards, and muſt annually increaſe.

The French National Convention, on the firſt of October, after lengthy debate, which nothing intercepted, decreed the union of Belgium, amid the loudeſt applauſes. On the 2d they decreed, that the new Legiſlature ſhould convene on the 5th Brumaire (27th Oct.) inſtead of 15th (Nov. 5) as before propoſed—and ſeveral other decrees were paſſed to accelerate the elections and arrivals of the deputies.

We underſtand that there is a conſiderable number of counterfeit Thirty Dollar bank notes in circulation.—They are made in imitation of thoſe of the bank of the United States, but eaſily to be diſtinguiſhed from the genuine notes, the plate is ſmaller and the colour of the paper more yellow, and in many of them appearing diſcoloured.

*Extract of a letter from Liverpool, dated 3d of September, 1795.*

"Your farmers and planters, eſpecially in the ſouthern States, ſhould increaſe their plantations of hemp. It is an article, the demand for which will rapidly and ſpeedily increaſe with the increaſe of your trade and people; and hemp, to any extent, can be ſold in the European markets. I have another piece of advice for you. In Italy and Switzerland, the Engliſh Weſt India planters procure the loan of large ſums, at three and four per cent. upon their Weſt-Indian eſtates, the legal intereſt of money in theſe countries being from one to three per cent. For great undertakings in your country, ſuch as erecting manufacturing towns, loans might be obtained upon bank ſtock, or three or ſix per cent. government ſtock, wherewith to begin new manufactories, at three per cent. in Genoa, Venice, Milan, in Italy; and at Bern, Baſle, &c. in Switzerland. Among thoſe nations, the American name ranks as that of England. If American agents were placed in Italy and Switzerland, monies at low intereſt might eaſily be had. Manufactories ſhould begin, to have the beſt chance of profit, with capitals extending from ſix hundred thouſand to one million and an half of dollars, ſuch being the capitals with which many Dutch, Flemiſh and French houſes carry on manufactories. The internal ſtate of America, eſpecially ſince the late rebellion and oppoſition to the tax upon whiſky, has been highly intereſting to us. Every perſon, therefore in America, ſending word to his friends in Britain or Ireland, ſhould ſend ſome American newſpapers. You cannot conceive how much they are ſought after, and how agreeable it is to get them—Every ſhip maſter ought to bring a parcel; for our Britiſh newſpapers will not inſert any thing about America, but what is againſt America, leſt they ſhould offend government, and the landed intereſt."

### BOSTON, December 10.

Yeſterday arrived here, the ſhip Barbara, Capt. John Holland, jun. in 35 days from London; but brought no papers, and but 19 letters.

Capt. Holland informs, that a large part of the Engliſh homeward bound Mediterranean-men had been captured by the French, part of which was very valuable!—

That there was little probability of Peace at preſent. Two Commiſſioners from the French Republic had arrived at Dover, where they had reſided a week, and where then permitted to proceed to Canterbury on their way to London; but were again ordered back to Dover, where they took paſſage for France. The conjectures on this miſſion were various—ſome ſuppoſing that an exchange of priſoners was their only object, others, that they had a negotiation for Peace in view!

The Britiſh armament deſtined for the Weſt-Indies had not ſailed the 30th October, but were nearly in readineſs to proceed!—

On the 28th October, the laſt date from Paris, that city enjoyed more tranquility than it had before done.

The Convention gained a victory over the Jacobins, about the 29th October; at which time a conſiderable number of the inſurgents were ſlain:—

The Britiſh King, in his ſpeech to his Parliament, intimates, that the Auſtrians had gained a victory over the French; but does not mention the extent or the conſequence of it. One of the London papers mentions, that a diviſion of the French army had been repulſed, and had retreated to the bank of the Rhine.

England had not declared war againſt Spain; and but little was ſaid in the papers on the ſubject.

The above is the prominent part of information, that Capt. Holland could collect from the Engliſh papers to Oct. 30, which he ſaw at Deal. The information is intereſting, and we muſt wait in anxious expectation for an arrival from Europe, which will give us the details.

Accounts from Jamaica, mention, that the Maroon inſurrection is not yet quelled. Skirmiſhes between the troops and inſurgents daily take place; and much blood has been ſpilt in the depredatory war carried on againſt them.—The Maroons were invincible in 1763.—We know not what they can now effect.

### *MERRIMACK BRIDGE.*

That elegant and ſtupendous ſtructure was opened on Thurſday the 26th ult. A work which reflects the higheſt honor upon the worthy Preſident, the Vice Preſident, the Directors and the ingenious maſter workman.

The French at Coblentz lately played off towards the Auſtrians a piece of waggery, ſimilar to that practiſed by our troops on the Britiſh, during the late war. They filled ſeveral barges with *men of ſtraw*, and ſet them afloat. As they approached the garriſon of Ehrenbreten, the Auſtrians began a terrible fire of artillery upon the barges; and as this did not check them, the Auſtrians drew up in battle array to oppoſe their landing. Every one remembers the *battle of the kegs* on the Delaware.

*For the* NEWPORT MERCURY.

DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND—*a ſhort Anecdote, never before printed, and a Fact.*

LORD and Lady B— were one of the happieſt couples, that ever enjoyed the raptures of the honey-moon—but they were in faſhionable life, or what is called *bon ton*. My Lord was paſſionately addicted to play, and preferred *Hazard* and *Pharro*, next to my Lady, to all other ſublunary bliſs. Lady B. too, had her paſſion for play; and while my Lord was duped, at the public gaming tables, ſhe was fleeced by her female friends in private. Diſſimulation, in the bon-ton, between man and wife, is practiſed with impunity—and this faſhionable couple, tho' young and lately joined, had already acquired this art. My Lord never gamed—my Lady never played—thus did they indulge their thoughts of each other.

The conſtant ill ſucceſs of this loving couple, in the purſuit of their favourite pleaſure, ſoon began to embarraſs my Lord's finances. As oft as he drew on his Steward, my Lady had ever a ſweet tale, to beguile him of part of the remittance. At length this reſource failed, the family Eſtate was mortgaged, and this moſt faſhionable and loving couple ſaw their laſt Guinea ſtaked and loſt.

In this perplexing ſituation, a thought occurred to my Lord, of an expedient to raiſe a little more Caſh—and this was through the medium of my Lady's Diamonds.—To ſell them, or pawn them, he thought would ſoon lead to a diſcovery—his ingenuity, on this important point,

*From the* FRENCH AND AMERICAN GAZETTE, *published at New York.*

## MEDICAL OBSERVATIONS.

THE inhabitants of New-York, as juſtly alarmed as the Philadelphians were two years ago, at the havoc of diſeaſe, ſaw, if not with a jealous, at leaſt with a amazed eye, a Frenchman dwelling often under the ſame roof with himſelf, enjoy the pureſt health, whilſt he fell, as it were ſtruck, with a thunder-bolt, without being able to experience any relief from medical ſkill; we, ourſelves, ſurprized at this ſingularity, have ſcrutinized into the wonderful ſecrets of nature, as far as can be allowed to an human, and of courſe a weak eye; and we attribute the difference owing to the manner of living cuſtomary to both nations, and their treating themſelves.

The more we examine the modes of living, of an American and Frenchman, whether indiſpoſed or in good health, the more we perſiſt in our ſyſtem, and in the idea that the American cannot totally preſerve himſelf free over this raging fever, which commonly breaks out in hot weather, but by following another regimen directly oppoſite to that which he has till now uſed.

Although the American ſeems commonly to enjoy the beſt health, though his high colour announces the ſtrongeſt conſtitution, yet we are much inclined to think, that he would not run ſo many riſks in the ſummer time, were he to live more ſoberly during the other ſeaſons; were he to live upon more wholeſome food; were he leſs fond of ſtrong liquors, tea, and green fruits; and would he make a frequent uſe of baths and lotions, which are as wholeſome for the inteſtines, as neceſſary for exterior cleanlineſs.

We will not follow the Americans thro' the paths of private life; but we ſhall ſay that in general, temperance is not obſervable among them, nor that moderation of which the French daily reap the advantage: the latter reliſh Burgundy and old Bourdeaux wine, and ſeldom allow themſelves to drink ſpirituous liquors; while the former diſapprove of claret as too weak, and prefer Madeira, ſherry, port, rum, and gin, which muſt of courſe inflame and throw the blood into a fermentation. Notwithſtanding this, we ſee Americans who ſay they have been adviſed to uſe them, eſpecially during the diſorder, in order to give tone to the ſtomach.

The French never drink any tea, unleſs they feel their ſtomach uneaſy. In the morning and in the evening, the Americans ſeems to ſwim in tea, which is ſo ſtrong, that an Engliſh tea pot would make as many as twenty, according to the French faſhion. Should what has been ſaid by ſkilful and learned doctors be true, that tea is one of the moſt corroſive vegetables, the juice or eſſence of it muſt of courſe make a ſlow but ſtrong impreſſion on the blood. It is likewiſe cuſtomary to eat, with their tea heavy cakes of all kinds, and toaſts which are not reckoned to be good, unleſs they are thickly covered with butter, which increaſes the billious maſs of humour.

We ſhall not repeat the obſervations which we have heretofore made, upon the averſeneſs the Americans have for ſoup and reſtorative broths; on their eating their meat running with blood, with ſcarcely any bread, and plenty of heavy potatoes, the only vegetables which are ſeen on their table; whilſt the French always give the preference to vegetables, and eſpecially to thoſe which are light and wholeſome. But we cannot help obſerving, that in the months of May, June, July, the ſtreets and markets were ſeen in the morning furniſhed with an immenſe quantity of fruits, the moſt part of which were either green or unripe. In the evening all theſe fruits have diſappeared, and have been eaten; hence, bloody fluxes, dyſenteries, and bad chyles, which ſuch unwholeſome food muſt undoubtedly produce.

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The length of this grand ſtructure is about 550 yards; its width ſufficient for carriages to paſs each other with eaſe, excluſive of a convenient foot walk. The wood of this magnificent building reſts upon thirteen large and lofty pillars, including the two butments, which for ſtrength and elegance, we are warranted in declaring, far exceed any thing of the kind in America.

A draw is placed over the deepeſt water, for permitting veſſels to paſs and repaſs. From each extreme a gentle aſcent is obſervable until it meets the centre, which beſides its uſefulneſs in permitting the water to drain off, has a pleaſing effect upon the obſerver. The whole of this ſtructure exhibits a ſpecimen of workmanſhip, combining ſtrength and elegance, which at once reflects the higheſt honour upon the ingenuity of the proprietors.

It is to be regretted, that the burden of this great public convenience ſhould be borne by a few individuals, as there is room for believing that a ſuitable rate per cent. will not be realized, for the great advance, pains and trouble, to which the proprietors have been ſubjected.

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NEW-YORK, December 5.

A letter from the Preſident of the Weſtern Canal Company mentions that the ſum of 331. 3s. 3d. had been already received for the toll at the Little Falls, between the 17th and 25th of November laſt—This muſt be pleaſing information to the ſtockholders. It is ſuppoſed, that the receipts from the ſame ſource the enſuing year, will amount to 2000l. and upwards, and muſt annually increaſe.

The French National Convention, on the firſt of October, after lengthy debate, which nothing intercepted, decreed the union of Belgium, amid the loudeſt applauſes. On the 2d they decreed, that the new Legiſlature ſhould convene on the 5th Brumaire (27th Oct.) inſtead of 15th (Nov. 5) as before propoſed—and ſeveral other decrees were paſſed to accelerate the elections and arrivals of the deputies.

We underſtand that there is a conſiderable number of counterfeit Thirty Dollar bank notes in circulation.—They are made in imitation of thoſe of the bank of the United States, but eaſily to be diſtinguiſhed from the genuine notes, the plate is ſmaller and the colour of the paper more yellow, and in many of them appearing diſcoloured.

*Extract of a letter from Liverpool, dated 3d of September, 1795.*

"Your farmers and planters, eſpecially in the ſouthern States, ſhould increaſe their plantations of hemp. It is an article, the demand for which will rapidly and ſpeedily increaſe with the increaſe of your trade and people; and hemp, to any extent, can be ſold in the European markets. I have another piece of advice for you. In Italy and Switzerland, the Engliſh Weſt India planters procure the loan of large ſums, at three and four per cent. upon their Weſt-Indian eſtates, the legal intereſt of money in theſe countries being from one to three per cent. For great undertakings in your country, ſuch as erecting manufacturing towns, loans might be obtained upon bank ſtock, or three or ſix per cent. government ſtock, wherewith to begin new manufactories, at three per cent. in Genoa, Venice, Milan, in Italy; and at Bern, Baſle, &c. in Switzerland. Among thoſe nations, the American name ranks as that of England. If American agents were placed in Italy and Switzerland, monies at low intereſt might eaſily be had. Manufactories ſhould begin, to have the beſt chance of profit, with capitals extending from ſix hundred thouſand to one million and an half of dollars, ſuch being the capitals with which many Dutch, Flemiſh and French houſes carry on manufactories. The internal ſtate of America, eſpecially ſince the late rebellion and oppoſition to the tax upon whiſky, has been highly intereſting to us. Every perſon, therefore in America, ſending word to his friends in Britain or Ireland, ſhould ſend ſome American newſpapers. You cannot conceive how much they are ſought after, and how agreeable it is to get them—Every ſhip maſter ought to bring a parcel; for our Britiſh newſpapers will not inſert any thing about America, but what is againſt America, leſt they ſhould offend government, and the landed intereſt."

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BOSTON, December 10.

Yeſterday arrived here, the ſhip Barbara, Capt. John Holland, jun. in 35 days from London; but brought no papers, and but 19 letters.

Capt. Holland informs, that a large part of the Engliſh homeward bound Mediterranean-men had been captured by the French, part of which was very valuable:—

That there was little probability of Peace at preſent. Two Commiſſioners from the French Republic had arrived at Dover, where they had reſided a week, and where then permitted to proceed to Canterbury on their way to London; but were again ordered back to Dover, where they took paſſage for France. The conjectures on this miſſion were various—ſome ſuppoſing that an exchange of priſoners was their only object, others, that they had a negotiation for Peace in view:

The Britiſh armament deſtined for the Weſt-Indies had not ſailed the 30th October, but were nearly in readineſs to proceed:—

On the 28th October, the laſt date from Paris, that city enjoyed more tranquility than it had before done.

The Convention gained a victory over the Jacobins, about the 20th October; at which time a conſiderable number of the inſurgents were ſlain:—

The Britiſh King, in his ſpeech to his Parliament, intimates, that the Auſtrians had gained a victory over the French; but does not mention the extent or the conſequence of it. One of the London papers mentions, that a diviſion of the French army had been repulſed, and had retreated to the bank of the Rhine.

England had not declared war againſt Spain; and but little was ſaid in the papers on the ſubject.

The above is the prominent part of information, that Capt. Holland could collect from the Engliſh papers to Oct. 30, which he ſaw at Deal. The information is intereſting, and we muſt wait in anxious expectation for an arrival from Europe, which will give us the details.

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Accounts from Jamaica, mention, that the Maroon inſurrection is not yet quelled. Skirmiſhes between the troops and inſurgents daily take place; and much blood has been ſpilt in the depredatory war carried on againſt them.—The Maroons were invincible in 1763.—We know not what they can now effect.

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*MERRIMACK BRIDGE.*

That elegant and ſtupendous ſtructure was opened on Thurſday the 26th ult. A work which reflects the higheſt honor upon the worthy Preſident, the Vice Preſident, the Directors and the ingenious maſter workman.

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The French at Coblentz lately played off towards the Auſtrians a piece of waggery, ſimilar to that practiſed by our troops on the Britiſh, during the late war. They filled ſeveral barges with *men of ſtraw*, and ſet them afloat. As they approached the garriſon of Ehrenbreten, the Auſtrians began a terrible fire of artillery upon the barges; and as this did not check them, the Auſtrians drew up in battle array to oppoſe their landing. Every one remembers the *battle of the kegs* on the Delaware.

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*For the* NEWPORT MERCURY.

DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND—*a ſhort Anecdote, never before printed, and a Fact.*

LORD and Lady B— were one of the happieſt couples, that ever enjoyed the raptures of the honey-moon—but they were in faſhionable life, or what is called *bon ton*. My Lord was paſſionately addicted to play, and preferred *Hazard* and *Pharro*, next to my Lady, to all other ſublunary bliſs. Lady B. too, had her paſſion for play; and while my Lord was duped, at the public gaming tables, ſhe was fleeced by her female friends in private. Diſſimulation, in the bon-ton, between man and wife, is practiſed with impunity—and this faſhionable couple, tho' young and lately joined, had already acquired this art. My Lord never gamed—my Lady never played—thus did they indulge their thoughts of each other.

The conſtant ill ſucceſs of this loving couple, in the purſuit of their favourite pleaſure, ſoon began to embarraſs my Lord's finances. As oft as he drew on his Steward, my Lady had ever a ſweet tale, to beguile him of part of the remittance. At length this reſource failed, the family Eſtate was mortgaged, and this moſt faſhionable and loving couple ſaw their laſt Guinea ſtaked and loſt.

In this perplexing ſituation, a thought occurred to my Lord, of an expedient to raiſe a little more Caſh—and this was through the medium of my Lady's Diamonds.—To ſell them, or pawn them, he thought would ſoon lead to a diſcovery—his ingenuity, on this important point,

would not affiſt him for ſome days. At length it occurred, that the real Diamonds might be ſupplanted by artificial ones, while his unſuſpecting lady would not obſerve the cheat. Having poſſeſſed himſelf, unperceived, of the Jewels, he haſtened to his Jeweller, and after enjoining him to inviolable ſecrecy, propoſed the ſcheme. The trader, heſitated, faultered, and declined.——The incenſed Lord inſiſted on an explanation—to which the other thus replied: "I ſhould be glad to ſerve your Lordſhip, had I not already performed this ſervice for my Lady; the *real* ſtones *ſhe* parted with—theſe are *artificial*."

## NEWPORT, December 15.

A Boſton Paper of Thurſday laſt mentions, that a Veſſel from Halifax, was caſt away upon Lynn-Beach, and all on board, except one, which conſiſted of twelve Perſons, periſhed.

*From a late New York Paper.*

Integrity and public virtue come from the furnace of perſecution like gold ſeven times refined. Such will be the effect of the *Calm Obſerver's* charges againſt the Preſident and the late and preſent Secretary of the Treaſury.

From the documents publiſhed the following facts are ſubſtantiated: Under the hand of *Mr. Nourſe*, regiſter of the Treaſury; That not a cent of the Preſident's ſalary has been drawn from the Treaſury, without an appropriation for the purpoſe by congreſs—That in ſome inſtances his ſalary has not been drawn ſo faſt as it fell due, and on one occaſion, more than 9000 dollars were due to the Preſident. That although frequently *advances* have been made to him, yet in no inſtance have they amounted to a quarter's ſalary—That the practice of advancing monies under certain circumſtances, has been uſual at the Treaſury—That ſuch advances have been made to the clerk of the ſenate and to the ſpeaker of the houſe of repreſentatives, for the uſe of the members; to contractors for the army &c. That advances of this kind are at times abſolutely neceſſary, for the public ſervice—That this practice has been known to Congreſs, and the accounts annually laid before them, and they have never diſaproved of theſe advances—and laſt! it appears that on the 30th day of September laſt, the United States owed the Preſident 846 dollars.

Faction muſt be in the agonies of deſpair before it can deſcend to ſuch weak and pitiful ſhifts to anſwer its views, as the charges of the *Calm Obſerver*.

Oppoſition has at length explained its views. The writers only ſpeak of impeaching the Preſident on the grounds of violating the Conſtitution in appointing *Mr. Jay*, and of his proceeding to make a treaty without the advice and conſent of the Senate.

His appointing General *Sinclair* to command the army is alſo held to be unconſtitutional.

The writers (or rather writer, under various ſignatures) diſapproves of all the Preſident's appointments to office, except that of Mr. Jefferſon, who is repreſented to be a ſpotleſs patriot. They then proceed to adviſe and urge the Preſident to reſign, before he is compelled to it by the voice of America.

The fools of the leaders muſt be boys in knowledge, or they would not make ſuch blunders, or ſtate ſuch weak ground whereon to reſt their forces. The Preſident lives in the affection of all good patriots: and it is a fact, as clear as the light of the ſun, that the charges againſt him hitherto exhibited, have only revivified that attachment. The moment of trial, will convince the daring ſons of ambition, who wiſh to remove the Preſident and his friends, only to *make vacancies for themſelves*, that *four fifths* of the ſtrength of *America* will rally under the ſtandard of his country, and put the anarchiſts to flight.

MARRIED.—On Wedneſday laſt, at the Friends' Meeting Houſe, in Portſmouth, Mr. JOB SHEARMAN, Son of Mr. Sampſon Shearman, to Miſs REBECCA ANTHONY, youngeſt Daughter of the late Mr. Iſaac Anthony. A Couple whoſe many amiable and ſocial Qualities preſage a happy Union.

Hail! happy Pair, thrice happy, hail! the Day
When Hymen's Clue, triumphant led the Way,
To Bliſs tranſcendant, Harmony divine,
Your Souls in mutual Happineſs entwine;
Grant then, O! Heaven, that naught ſhall e're alloy
This true Celeſtial Purity of Joy.

DIED]—On Wedneſday Evening laſt, JONATHAN EASTON, Eſq; in the 77th Year of his Age. He was an indulgent Parent. Benevolence and univerſal Charity were among the prominent Features that marked his Character, from the earlieſt to the lateſt Periods of his Life.

—On Monday the 7th inſt. Capt. JOSHUA CRANDEL, in the 32d Year of his Age. His Remains, preceded by the Society of Free and Accepted Maſons, of which he was a Member, and followed by Relatives, Friends, and many reſpectable Inhabitants, were, on Thurſday laſt, committed to the Grave.

—At Tiverton, Mrs. DWELLY, Conſort of Mr. DANIEL DWELLY.

—At Cranſton, after a tedious Indiſpoſition, Mrs. ALICE DAVIS, Daughter of the late Governor Whipple.

## CUSTOM-HOUSE,

*Diſtrict of Newport, Dec. 14.*

| ENTERED | *From* |
|---|---|
| Sloop Nancy, Anthony, | New-York |
| —— Diadama, Johnſon, | Turks-Iſland |
| **CLEARED,** | *For* |
| Sloop Nancy, Clark, | Baltimore |
| —— Polly, Lewis, | Norfolk |
| —— Induſtry, Cartee, | Baltimore |
| —— Sally, Saunders, | Ditto |
| —— Riſing Sun, Davenport, | Philadelphia |
| Schooner Liberty, Allen, | Ditto |
| Brig Little Sally, Earl, | New-York |

For SALE, by J. RICHARDSON, at the Poſt Office,

TWO PAMHLETS—one, State of Facts ſhewing the Right of certain Companies to the Lands lately purchaſed by them from the State of Georgia.—The other, Grant to the Georgia Miſſiſippi Company, the Conſtitution thereof, &c. Price Six Cents each.

# Gun Powder.

A SMALL Quantity, of the beſt Quality, juſt received for Sale, by PHILIP ROBINSON.

To be Sold, at PUBLIC VENDUE,

The 26th Inſtant, to begin at 10 o'Clock, A. M. on the Premiſes, Three ſeveral Tenements on the Point, viz.

THE South Part of Lot No. 1, firſt Diviſion, and is 45 Feet in front, and 100 Feet back, with the Buildings thereon—late Conſtant Bowen's.

Lot No. 18, firſt Diviſion, with a commodious Houſe thereon, at preſent occupied by John Warren.

Lots No. 65 and 66, Second Diviſion, with the Dwelling Houſe thereon, late occupied by Lodwick Hoxie.—The Conditions to be made known at the Time and Place of Sale, they all being ſubject to an Annual Quit-Rent.

*Newport, the 15th of 12th Month, 1795.*

TAKE Notice, That whereas POLLY, the Wife of the Subſcriber, hath acted againſt his Will; this, therefore, is to inform the Public, that he will not pay any Debts whatever, of her contracting, from this Date forward.

DANIEL S. STANTON.

*Newport, December 8 1795*

## *American Manufactures.*

DUCK and ſewing TWINE, warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured in the United States (or imported) for Sale, by

# Chriſtopher Fowler

At the DUCK MANUFACTORY,

Where a generous Price is conſtantly given, for good clean FLAX.

## *WRITING.*

WILLS and Teſtaments—Deeds of Sale—Bills of Sale—Bonds—Notes—Indentures—Powers of Attorney—Charter Parties—Leaſes and Releaſes—and moſt other Writing, done with Accuracy, upon Application at his Dwelling-Houſe, the South Side of the Parade, by

PELEG BARKER.

*Newport, Nov. 14, 1795.*

*TO BE SOLD, BY*

# Sheffield Attwood,

*BROKER,*

WEST-INDIA and New England RUM by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
MOLASSES, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Brown SUGAR, by the Barrel,
Teneriffe WINE, of the beſt Quality, for Caſh, Weſt-India Goods, of Produce.
SHARES in the Rhode-Iſland Bridge, which are now receiving a large Intereſt.
SEA-COAL of an excellent Quality.
A Ship's LONG BOAT, of 18 Feet Keel, not Six Months old, and has never been a Voyage.
A Quantity of HOOPS, and Hogſhead STAVES.
Several Thouſand Feet of OAPS, Pine BOARDS, and PLANKS, will be ſold cheap for the Caſh, or Country Produce.
He ſtill continues to carry on the BAKING Buſineſs in all its Branches.—And has now on Hand, a ſmall Quantity of CABIN and SHIP BREAD, which he will ſell cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.
*N. B.* He gives the higheſt Price for old GOLD and SILVER.

TO BE SOLD,

THREE Yoke of very good working OXEN, ſome COWS, and HORSES, with Carts, Ploughs, Harrows, and other Farming Utenſils.—Inquire of the Printer.

*Newport, November 23, 1795.*

*** *The Printer requeſts ſuch of his Subſcribers, as are in Arrears, to make Payment up to the cloſe of the preſent Year. A Compliance with the above will eſſentially ſerve him at this Time.*

*FOR SALE, BY*

# Chriſtor. Champlin,

PETERSBURG clean HEMP,
Ruſſia BAR-IRON,
Ruſſia DUCK,
Ravens DUCK,
White Ruſſia SHEETING,
Hard SOAP, by the Box.

*November*—1795.

# *Clarke & Hammond,*

HAVE FOR SALE,

JAMAICA Sugars, per Hogſhead or Barrel,
India Ditto,
Sherry Wine, in Quarter-Caſks,
Malaga Ditto, in Ditto,
Porter, in Bottles,
Rum and Gin,
Brandy, per Pipe or Barrel,
Chocolate,
Hyſon and Souchong Teas,
Bohea Ditto, per Cheſt,
Ginger, Pepper, & Alſpice,
Cotton, per Bag,
Raiſins, per Caſk,
Brimſtone, roll & powdered
8 by 7, and 8 by 6 Window-Glaſs, per Box,
Braſs Kettles,
Open and Cloſe Stoves,
Black Lead, for cleaning Ditto,
Caboofes, and Anchors of various Sizes,
Sheet Iron,
4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. and 20d. Nails,
Shot and Bar Lead,
Writing Paper,
A ſmall Aſſortment of Iron Ware—and
Several Tons of Grind-ſtones.

*Newport, December 1, 1795.*

FOR SALE, BY

# George Champlin,

CLEAN Ruſſia HEMP,
Ruſſia DUCK,
Ravens' Ditto,
Ruſſia SHEETING,
Old and New Sable IRON.
6 by 8 and 7 by 9 WINDOW-GLASS, per Box.

*Newport, Nov. 23, 1795.*

TO BE SOLD, BY

# Godfrey Wenwood,

Superfine and Common Flour,
by the Barrel, or ſmaller Quantity,
Muſtick and Philadelphia TILE, by the Dozen,
Alſo—MOLASSES, of the firſt Quality, by Retail.

*Newport, November 23, 1795.*

# SIMON DAVIS

Has for Sale, at his Store on Mr. Robert Stevens's Wharf,

JAMAICA Sugar, by the Hogſhead & Barrel,
Clay'd Ditto,
Pepper, by the Bag,
Jamaica Rum, by Puncheon, Barrel, or Half Barrel,
Holland Gin, by the Pipe, Barrel & Half Barrel,
Holland Gin, in Caſes,
French Brandy, by the Barrel, or Half Barrel,
A Quantity of Crates of Liverpool Ware, by Wholeſale and Retail—blue, green, cream colour'd, &c.
Hambu gh Window-Glaſs, 6 by 8, by the Box, and Half Box, French Ditto,
Tumblers and Wine-Glaſſes, Wholeſale and Retail;
Beſt of Sweet Oil, by the Caſe,
Hyſon Tea, by the Dozen, Half Dozen, or ſingle Pound,
Molaſſes, of the firſt Quality, by the Hogſhead, for Retailing,—and,
Chocolate, by the Box.

Juſt imported, via New-York,

And to be Sold very cheap for Caſh or Country Produce,
A complete and general Aſſortment of

FALL and WINTER GOODS, by

# *HENRY G. CHAMPLIN,*

Three Doors South from CARR's Ferry-Wharf, in Thames-Street,
Who has alſo for Sale, Souchong and Bohea TEAS, SUGARS, &c.
And—Spermaceti CANDLES by the Box.

He returns his Thanks to his former Cuſtomers in Town and Country, and hopes to merit a Continuance of their Favours.

TAKE Notice, that whereas ABIGAIL, the Wife of the Subſcriber, hath acted againſt his Will;—This, therefore, is to inform the Public, that he will not pay any Debts whatever of her contracting.

DANIEL PEASE.

*Newport, November 26, 1795.*

would not assist him for some days. At length it occurred, that the real Diamonds might be supplanted by artificial ones, while his unsuspecting lady would not observe the cheat. Having possessed himself, unperceived, of the Jewels, he hastened to his Jeweller, and after enjoining him to inviolable secrecy, proposed the scheme. The trader, hesitated, faultered, and declined.——The incensed Lord insisted on an explanation—to which the other thus replied: "I should be glad to serve your Lordship, had I not already performed this service for my Lady; the *real* stones *she* parted with—these are *artificial*."

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NEWPORT, December 15.

A Boston Paper of Thursday last mentions, that a Vessel from Halifax, was cast away upon Lynn-Beach, and all on board, except one, which consisted of twelve Persons, perished.

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*From a late New York Paper.*

Integrity and public virtue come from the furnace of persecution like gold seven times refined. Such will be the effect of the *Calm Observer's* charges against the President and the late and present Secretary of the Treasury.

From the documents published the following facts are substantiated: Under the hand of *Mr. Nourse*, register of the Treasury; That not a cent of the President's salary has been drawn from the Treasury, without an appropriation for the purpose by congress—That in some instances his salary has not been drawn so fast as it fell due, and on one occasion, more than 9000 dollars were due to the President. That although frequently *advances* have been made to him, yet in no instance have they amounted to a quarter's salary—That the practice of advancing monies under certain circumstances, has been usual at the Treasury—That such advances have been made to the clerk of the senate and to the speaker of the house of representatives, for the use of the members; to contractors for the army &c. That advances of this kind are at times absolutely necessary, for the public service—That this practice has been known to Congress, and the accounts annually laid before them, and they have never disaproved of these advances—and last! it appears that on the 30th day of September last, the United States owed the President 846 dollars.

Faction must be in the agonies of despair before it can descend to such weak and pitiful shifts to answer its views, as the charges of the *Calm Observer*.

Opposition has at length explained its views. The writers only speak of impeaching the President on the grounds of violating the Constitution in appointing *Mr. Jay*, and of his proceeding to make a treaty without the advice and consent of the Senate.

His appointing General *Sinclair* to command the army is also held to be unconstitutional.

The writers (or rather writer, under various signatures) disapproves of all the President's appointments to office, except that of Mr. Jefferson, who is represented to be a spotless patriot. They then proceed to advise and urge the President to resign, before he is compelled to it by the voice of America.

The fools of the leaders must be boys in knowledge, or they would not make such blunders, or state such weak ground whereon to rest their forces. The President lives in the affection of all good patriots; and it is a fact, as clear as the light of the sun, that the charges against him hitherto exhibited, have only revitted that attachment. The moment of trial, will convince the daring sons of ambition, who wish to remove the President and his friends, only to *make vacancies for themselves*, that *four fifths* of the strength of *America* will rally under the standard of his country, and put the anarchists to flight.

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MARRIED.—On Wednesday last, at the Friends' Meeting House, in Portsmouth, Mr. JOB SHEARMAN, Son of Mr. Sampson Shearman, to Miss REBECCA ANTHONY, youngest Daughter of the late Mr. Isaac Anthony. A Couple whose many amiable and social Qualities presage a happy Union.

Hail! happy Pair, thrice happy, hail! the Day
When Hymen's Clue, triumphant led the Way,
To Bliss transcendant, Harmony divine,
Your Souls in mutual Happiness entwine;
Grant then, O! Heaven, that naught shall e're alloy
This true Celestial Purity of Joy.

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—At Tiverton, Mrs. DWELLY, Consort of Mr. DANIEL DWELLY.

—At Cranston, after a tedious Indisposition, Mrs. ALICE DAVIS, Daughter of the late Governor Whipple.

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CUSTOM-HOUSE,
*District of Newport, Dec. 14.*

| ENTERED | From |
|---|---|
| Sloop Nancy, Anthony, | New-York |
| — Diadama, Johnson, | Turks-Island |

| CLEARED, | For |
|---|---|
| Sloop Nancy, Clark, | Baltimore |
| — Polly, Lewis, | Norfolk |
| — Industry, Cartee, | Baltimore |
| — Sally, Saunders, | Ditto |
| — Rising Sun, Davenport, | Philadelphia |
| Schooner Liberty, Allen, | Ditto |
| Brig Little Sally, Earl, | New-York |

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For SALE, by J. RICHARDSON, at the Post Office,

TWO PAMHLETS—one, State of Facts shewing the Right of certain Companies to the Lands lately purchased by them from the State of Georgia.—The other, Grant to the Georgia Mississippi Company, the Constitution thereof, &c. Price Six Cents each.

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A SMALL Quantity, of the best Quality, just received for Sale, by PHILIP ROBINSON.

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To be Sold, at PUBLIC VENDUE,

The 26th Instant, to begin at 10 o'Clock, A. M. on the Premises, Three several Tenements on the Point, viz.

THE South Part of Lot No. 1, first Division, and is 45 Feet in front, and 100 Feet back, with the Buildings thereon—late Constant Bowen's.

Lot No. 18, first Division, with a commodious House thereon, at present occupied by John Warren.

Lots No. 65 and 66, Second Division, with the Dwelling House thereon, late occupied by Lodwick Hoxie.—The Conditions to be made known at the Time and Place of Sale, they all being subject to an Annual Quit-Rent.

*Newport, the 15th of 12th Month, 1795.*

---

TAKE Notice, That whereas POLLY, the Wife of the Subscriber, hath acted against his Will; this, therefore, is to inform the Public, that he will not pay any Debts whatever, of her contracting, from this Date forward.

DANIEL S. STANTON.

*Newport, December 8 1795*

---

*American Manufactures.*

DUCK and sewing TWINE, warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured in the United States (or imported) for Sale, by

## Christopher Fowler

At the DUCK MANUFACTORY,

Where a generous Price is constantly given, for good clean FLAX.

---

*WRITING.*

WILLS and Testaments—Deeds of Sale—Bills of Sale—Bonds—Notes—Indentures—Powers of Attorney—Charter Parties—Leases and Releases—and most other Writing, done with Accuracy, upon Application at his Dwelling-House, the South Side of the Parade, by

PELEG BARKER.

*Newport, Nov. 14, 1795.*

---

*TO BE SOLD, BY*

## Sheffield Attwood,

*BROKER,*

WEST-INDIA and New England RUM by the Hogshead or Barrel,
MOLASSES, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Brown SUGAR, by the Barrel,
Teneriffe WINE, of the best Quality, for Cash, West-India Goods, or Produce.

SHARES in the Rhode-Island Bridge, which are now receiving a large Interest.

SEA-COAL of an excellent Quality.

A Ship's LONG BOAT, of 18 Feet Keel, not Six Months old, and has never been a Voyage.

A Quantity of HOOPS, and Hogshead STAVES.

Several Thousand Feet of OAPS, Pine BOARDS, and PLANKS, will be sold cheap for the Cash, or Country Produce.

He still continues to carry on the BAKING Business in all its Branches.——And has now on Hand, a small Quantity of CABIN and SHIP BREAD, which he will sell cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

*N. B.* He gives the highest Price for old GOLD and SILVER.

---

TO BE SOLD,

THREE Yoke of very good working OXEN, some COWS, and HORSES, with Carts, Ploughs, Harrows, and other Farming Utensils.——Inquire of the Printer.

*Newport, November 23, 1795.*

---

*** *The Printer requests such of his Subscribers, as are in Arrears, to make Payment up to the close of the present Year. A Compliance with the above will essentially serve him at this Time.*

---

*FOR SALE, BY*

## Christo^r. Champlin,

PETERSBURG clean HEMP,
Russia BAR-IRON,
Russia DUCK,
Ravens DUCK,
White Russia SHEETING,
Hard SOAP, by the Box.

*November*—1795.

---

## *Clarke & Hammond,*

HAVE FOR SALE,

JAMAICA Sugars, per Hogshead or Barrel,
India Ditto,
Sherry Wine, in Quarter-Casks,
Malaga Ditto, in Ditto,
Porter, in Bottles,
Rum and Gin,
Brandy, per Pipe or Barrel,
Chocolate,
Hyson and Souchong Teas,
Bohea Ditto, per Chest,
Ginger, Pepper, & Allspice,
Cotton, per Bag,
Raisins, per Cask,
Brimstone, roll & powdered

7 by 7, and 8 by 6 Window-Glass, per Box,
Brass Kettles,
Open and Close Stoves,
Black Lead, for cleaning Ditto,
Cabooses, and Anchors of various Sizes,
Sheet Iron,
4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. and 20d. Nails,
Shot and Bar Lead,
Writing Paper,
A small Assortment of Iron Ware—and
Several Tons of Grind-stones.

*Newport, December 1, 1795.*

---

FOR SALE, BY

## George Champlin,

CLEAN Russia HEMP,
Russia DUCK,
Ravens' Ditto,
Russia SHEETING,
Old and New Sable IRON.
6 by 8 and 7 by 9 WINDOW-GLASS, per Box.

*Newport, Nov. 23, 1795.*

---

TO BE SOLD, BY

## Godfrey Wenwood,

Superfine and Common Flour,
by the Barrel, or smaller Quantity,
Mistick and Philadelphia TILE, by the Dozen,
Also—MOLASSES, of the first Quality, by Retail.

*Newport, November 23, 1795.*

---

## SIMON DAVIS

Has for Sale, at his Store on Mr. Robert Stevens's Wharf,

JAMAICA Sugar, by the Hogshead & Barrel,
Clay'd Ditto,
Pepper, by the Bag,
Jamaica Rum, by Puncheon, Barrel, or Half Barrel,
Holland Gin, by the Pipe, Barrel & Half Barrel,
Holland Gin, in Cases,
French Brandy, by the Barrel, or Half Barrel,
A Quantity of Crates of Liverpool Ware, by Wholesale and Retail—blue, green, cream colour'd, &c.
Hamburgh Window-Glass, 6 by 8, by the Box, and Half Box, French Ditto,
Tumblers and Wine-Glasses, Wholesale and Retail,
Best of Sweet Oil, by the Case,
Hyson Tea, by the Dozen, Half Dozen, or single Pound,
Molasses, of the first Quality, by the Hogshead, for Retailing,—and,
Chocolate, by the Box.

---

Just imported, via New-York,

And to be Sold very cheap for Cash or Country Produce,
A complete and general Assortment of

FALL and WINTER GOODS, by

## *HENRY G. CHAMPLIN,*

Three Doors South from CARR's Ferry-Wharf, in Thames-Street,

Who has also for Sale, Souchong and Bohea TEAS, SUGARS, &c.

And—Spermaceti CANDLES by the Box.

He returns his Thanks to his former Customers in Town and Country, and hopes to merit a Continuance of their Favours.

---

TAKE Notice, that whereas ABIGAIL, the Wife of the Subscriber, hath acted against his Will;——This, therefore, is to inform the Public, that he will not pay any Debts whatever of her contracting.

DANIEL PEASE.

*Newport, November 26, 1795.*

## PROPHECY.

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*From the* FARMER'S WEEKLY MUSEUM.

*"Iſſachar is a ſtrong Aſs."*

WILLING to carry any burdens tho' thick and thin; the dirtieſt roads, the moſt formidable obſtructions, the "hill of difficulty" or the "valley of humiliation" are all the ſame to the "ſtrong aſſes" of this world.

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The LAY PREACHER.

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# J. Richardſon,
AT THE POST OFFICE,

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With an Account of Mr. THEOPHILUS WHALE, of Narraganſett,—Suppoſed to have been alſo one of the Judges.

BY *PRESIDENT STILES.*

*They wandered about—being deſtitute, afflicted, tormented—they wandered in Deſerts, and in Mountains, and in Dens and Caves of the Earth.*
*—Of whom the World was not worthy.——*
*Be not forgetful to entertain Strangers: For thereby ſome have entertained Angels unawares.* Heb. xi. and xiii.

He has alſo for Sale, a General Aſſortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY.

ALMANACKS for the Year 1796.
Grey, white and poiſed SKINS.
MUFFS—TIPPETS—and TRIMMING for Cloaks.
Beſt Poland STARCH—MUSTARD—SNUFF, and Black PEPPER,
An Aſſortment of HARD WARE.
Genteel HAND IRONS—FLAT IRONS—Cart, Waggon, and CHAISE BOXES—NAILS, &c.

*Newport, Nov.* 16, 1795.

---

# TIN OVENS,
Of a new Conſtruction,
MADE AND SOLD, BY
# Joſeph Mumford,
Near the RED MARKET,

AS cheap as can be purchaſed in any State in the Union.——From the Conveniency in Roaſting MEAT—or COOKERY of moſt Deſcriptions—and by the great Saving of Fuel and Attendence required in Cooking, in the common Way, are ſufficient to recommend them to the Public.

Alſo Tin Ware of all Sorts, by Wholeſale and Retail—Iron Wire of all Sizes, by the Pound and Yard—Sheet Iron Dripping Pans——Sheet Iron Stoves and Pipes, ſuitable for Shops and Veſſels Cabins. Likewiſe, Sheet Iron by the Pound.

He gives Caſh for old Pewter and Lead. Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to, and the ſmalleſt Favours gratefully acknowledged.

---

# SHOE STORE
JUST OPENED, BY
## COGGESHAL & BURDICK,
Next Door Northward of Mr. CHARLES PERES, Apothecary, in Thames-Street,

WHERE may be had Mens' and Womens' SHOES, of different Kinds and Prices.

Alſo Shoes and Boots, of any Kind, made on the ſhorteſt Notice.

Shoes of various Kinds, for Exportation, may likewiſe be had, as above.

Wanted, at the above Store, ſeveral JOURNEYMEN, at either Branch, that are Workmen; as alſo Two active Lads as APPRENTICES.

They preſent their Thanks to their former Cuſtomers, and hope for a Continuance of their Favours.

---

# A REMOVAL.
## Azariah Albro,
*Begs Leave to inform his Cuſtomers, and the Public in general,*

That he has removed from the Houſe of Oliver Durfee, Eſq; to his own Houſe, four Doors above, in Broad-Street, and directly oppoſite Col. Lyman's Office,

WHERE he continues the LEATHER DRESSING Buſineſs, in all its various Branches, and his Cuſtomers and others may be ſupplied as uſual, with Leather, Wool, and Gloves, of all Kinds:——Alſo Stone-Lime, and various other Articles, in his Branch of Buſineſs,

He preſents his reſpectful Acknowledgments to thoſe who have heretofore favour'd him with their Cuſtom; and hopes, by unremitting Attention to his Buſineſs, to merit their future Favours.

*** Caſh, and a generous Price, given for WOOL SKINS.

*Newport, October* 26, 1795.

---

JONATHAN JEFFERS having been regularly brought up to the GLAZIER's Trade—the ſetting of Glaſs, in both Saſh and Lead-Work—reſpectfully informs the Public, That he ſtill Works at the Buſineſs; and thoſe who may pleaſe to employ him, may depend upon having their Work faithfully done, by applying to him at his Father's Houſe, at the upper End of the Town.

---

# Green & Tillinghaſ
Hereby inform their old Cuſtomers, a
the Public in general,
THAT they have juſt received
large, and complete Aſſortment of
# *Fall Goods,*
Which they are now ſelling, Cheaper th
Ever.

---

FOR SALE,
*And Poſſeſſion given the 25th of March next.*

A Two-Story DWE
LING HOUSE, in Bro
Street, together with the Gard
and Stable, now occupied
THOMAS PECKHAM, Eſq;
Alſo a WIND MILL, in go
Repair, ſituate between the To
and Malbone's Garden.

Alſo a choice LOT of LAND, known by the Na
of *Baker's Spring* Lot, near Malbone's Garden, co
taining Nine Acres.

Likewiſe another LOT, called the *Mine* Lot, Green End, containing about Four Acres; both of above Lots are handy and convenient to the Town paſturing.

Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe the HOUSE, any of the above LOTS, may know the Terms, applying to WILLIAM CHAMPLIN,
*(at Point Judith.*

---

# NEWPORT
*Long-Wharf, Hotel and Publ*
*School*
# LOTTERY

BY AUTHORITY
OF THE
LEGISLATURE *of the* STATE *of* RHODE-ISLA
*and* PROVIDENCE-PLANTATIONS.

THE Truſtees, appointed fo
re-building the LONG-WHARF, and buil
ing a HOTEL in *Newport*, the Rents and Prof
whereof are to be appropriated to the Suppo[rt] of one
more PUBLIC SCHOOLS in ſaid *Newport*, havi
agreed on the SCHEME OF A LOTTERY:—
We the Subſcribers being appointed Managers there
and having given Bonds agreeably to Law, preſent t
ſaid Scheme to the Public, as follows:

| *Prizes.* | | *Dollars.* | | *Dollars.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | of | 30,000 | is | 30,000 |
| 1 | | 20,000 | | 20,000 |
| 1 | | 10,000 | | 10,000 |
| 2 | | 5,000 | are | 10,000 |
| 5 | | 2,000 | | 10,000 |
| 10 | | 1,000 | | 10,000 |
| 20 | | 500 | | 10,000 |
| 50 | | 200 | | 10,000 |
| 100 | | 100 | | 10,000 |
| 110 | | 50 | | 5,500 |
| 500 | | 25 | | 12,500 |
| 11,200 | | 10 | | 112,000 |
| 12,000 | | | | 250,000 |

The PRIZES ſubject to a Deduction of ONLY *Ten per Cent.*

This Lottery conſiſts of 2000 SHARES, at 125 Dollars per Share, and each Share will draw SIX PRIZES.

A Share may draw 72,000 Dollars!—it cannot draw LESS than 60 Dollars.

UNDIVIDED SHARES, will be ſold for 71 Dollars in Caſh, and the remaining 54 Dollars will be payable out of the Prizes which they may draw; And for the Accommodation of Purchaſers a Number of the Shares will be divided into 27 TICKETS, each of which Shares will be ſold for 125 Dollars, and ſingle Tickets for 5 Dollars.

The Lottery will be drawn in Shares, and the Tickets in the Shares, which ſhall be divided, will be put into the Wheel, and re-drawn—ſo as to determine to which of the Tickets the Prizes drawn by the Share belongs.

This Lottery being calculated on Principles very advantageous to Adventurers; and the ſeveral Objects which it is to accompliſh being of great PUBLIC UTILITY; it is preſumed that it will receive ſuch Encouragement as that the Drawing will commence at an early Period.

The PRIZES will be paid in *Thirty Days* after the Drawing is completed, and thoſe not demanded in *Twelve Months* will be deemed generouſly given for the Purpoſes of the Lottery, and applied accordingly.

---

*SHARES* and *TICKETS*
To be SOLD in *Newport*, by
GEORGE GIBBS,
GEORGE CHAMPLIN, } *Managers*

*Newport (Rhode Iſland) March* 20, 1795.

---

*N*[ote] The above Lottery commences Drawing on the *fir*[ſt] *January* next, at the State Houſe in *N*[ewport].

## PROPHECY.

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He has alſo for Sale, a General Aſſortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY.

ALMANACKS for the Year 1796.
Grey, white and painted SKINS.
MUFFS—TIPPETS—and TRIMMING for Cloaks.
Beſt Poland STARCH—MUSTARD—SNUFF, and Black PEPPER,
An Aſſortment of HARD WARE.
Genteel HAND IRONS—FLAT IRONS—Cart, Waggon, and CHAISE BOXES—NAILS, &c.

*Newport, Nov.* 16, 1795.

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# TIN OVENS,
Of a new Conſtruction,
MADE AND SOLD, BY
# Joſeph Mumford,
Near the RED MARKET,

AS cheap as can be purchaſed in any State in the Union.——From the Conveniency in Roaſting MEAT—or COOKERY of moſt Deſcriptions—and by the great Saving of Fuel and Attendence required in Cooking, in the common Way, are ſufficient to recommend them to the Public.

Alſo Tin Ware of all Sorts, by Wholeſale and Retail—Iron Wire of all Sizes, by the Pound and Yard—Sheet Iron Dripping Pans——Sheet Iron Stoves and Pipes, ſuitable for Shops and Veſſels Cabins. Likewiſe, Sheet Iron by the Pound.

He gives Caſh for old Pewter and Lead. Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to, and the ſmalleſt Favours gratefully acknowledged.

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# SHOE STORE
JUST OPENED, BY
# COGGESHAL & BURDICK,
Next Door Northward of Mr. CHARLES FERES, Apothecary, in Thames-Street,

WHERE may be had Mens' and Womens' SHOES, of different Kinds and Prices.

Alſo Shoes and Boots, of any Kind, made on the ſhorteſt Notice.

Shoes of various Kinds, for Exportation, may likewiſe be had, as above.

Wanted, at the above Store, ſeveral JOURNEYMEN, at either Branch, that are Workmen; as alſo Two active Lads as APPRENTICES.

They preſent their Thanks to their former Cuſtomers, and hope for a Continuance of their Favours.

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# A REMOVAL.
# Azariah Albro,

*Begs Leave to inform his Cuſtomers, and the Public in general,*

That he has removed from the Houſe of Oliver Durfee, Eſq; to his own Houſe, four Doors above, in Broad-Street, and directly oppoſite Col. Lyman's Office,

WHERE he continues the LEATHER DRESSING Buſineſs, in all its various Branches, and his Cuſtomers and others may be ſupplied as uſual, with Leather, Wool, and Gloves, of all Kinds:——Alſo Stone-Lime, and various other Articles, in his Branch of Buſineſs,

He preſents his reſpectful Acknowledgments to thoſe who have heretofore favour'd him with their Cuſtom; and hopes, by unremitting Attention to his Buſineſs, to merit their future Favours.

*** Caſh, and a generous Price, given for WOOL SKINS.

*Newport, October* 26, 1795.

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JONATHAN JEFFERS having been regularly brought up to the GLAZIER's Trade—the Setting of Glaſs, in both Saſh and Lead-Work—reſpectfully informs the Public, That he ſtill Works at the Buſineſs; and thoſe who may pleaſe to employ him, may depend upon having their Work faithfully done, by applying to him at his Father's Houſe, at the upper End of the Town.

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# Green & Tillinghaſt
Hereby inform their old Cuſtomers, and the Public in general,

THAT they have juſt received a large, and complete Aſſortment of

# *Fall Goods,*

Which they are now ſelling, Cheaper than Ever.

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FOR SALE,
*And Poſſeſſion given the 25th of March next.*

A Two-Story DWELLING HOUSE, in Broad-Street, together with the Garden and Stable, now occupied by THOMAS PECKHAM, Eſq;

Alſo a WIND MILL, in good Repair, ſituate between the Town and Malbone's Garden.

Alſo a choice LOT of LAND, known by the Name of *Baker's Spring* Lot, near Malbone's Garden, containing Nine Acres.

Likewiſe another LOT, called the *Mine* Lot, at Green End, containing about Four Acres; both of the above Lots are handy and convenient to the Town for paſturing.

Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe the HOUSE, or any of the above LOTS, may know the Terms, by applying to WILLIAM CHAMPLIN,
*(at Point Judith.*

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# NEWPORT
*Long-Wharf, Hotel and Public School*
# LOTTERY.

BY AUTHORITY
OF THE
LEGISLATURE *of the* STATE *of* RHODE-ISLAND *and* PROVIDENCE-PLANTATIONS.

THE Truſtees, appointed for re-building the LONG-WHARF, and building a HOTEL in *Newport*, the Rents and Profits whereof are to be appropriated to the Support of one or more PUBLIC SCHOOLS in ſaid *Newport*, having agreed on the SCHEME OF A LOTTERY:—We the Subſcribers being appointed Managers thereof, and having given Bonds agreeably to Law, preſent the ſaid Scheme to the Public, as follows:

| *Prizes.* | | *Dollars.* | | *Dollars.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | of | 30,000 | is | 30,000 |
| 1 | | 20,000 | | 20,000 |
| 1 | | 10,000 | | 10,000 |
| 2 | | 5,000 | are | 10,000 |
| 5 | | 2,000 | | 10,000 |
| 10 | | 1,000 | | 10,000 |
| 20 | | 500 | | 10,000 |
| 50 | | 200 | | 10,000 |
| 100 | | 100 | | 10,000 |
| 110 | | 50 | | 5,500 |
| 500 | | 25 | | 12,500 |
| 11,200 | | 10 | | 112,000 |
| 12,000 | | | | 250,000 |

The PRIZES ſubject to a Deduction of ONLY *Ten per Cent.*

This Lottery conſiſts of 2000 SHARES, at 125 Dollars per Share, and each Share will draw SIX PRIZES.

A Share may draw 72,000 Dollars!—it cannot draw LESS than 60 Dollars.

UNDIVIDED SHARES, will be ſold for 71 Dollars in Caſh, and the remaining 54 Dollars will be payable out of the Prizes which they may draw: And for the Accommodation of Purchaſers a Number of the Shares will be divided into 27 TICKETS, each of which Shares will be ſold for 125 Dollars, and ſingle Tickets for 5 Dollars.

The Lottery will be drawn in Shares, and the Tickets in the Shares, which ſhall be divided, will be put into the Wheel, and re-drawn—ſo as to determine to which of the Tickets the Prizes drawn by the Share belongs.

This Lottery being calculated on Principles very advantageous to Adventurers; and the ſeveral Objects which it is to accompliſh being of great PUBLIC UTILITY; it is preſumed that it will receive ſuch Encouragement as that the Drawing will commence at an early Period.

The PRIZES will be paid in *Thirty Days* after the Drawing is completed, and thoſe not demanded in *Twelve Months* will be deemed generouſly given for the Purpoſe of the Lottery, and applied accordingly.

*SHARES* and *TICKETS*
To be SOLD in *Newport*, by
GEORGE GIBBS,
GEORGE CHAMPLIN, } *Managers.*

*Newport (Rhode Iſland) March* 20, 1795.

N. B. The above Lottery commences Drawing on the *firſt* [illegible] *January* next, at the State Houſe in *N.*